

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 11, 1858.

Kansas and the Union.

Practically, the Kansas difficulty amounts to little or nothing, if we exclude principle from the consideration, and are regardless of what precedent we establish. But if principle be regarded as worthy of attention, if we seek to avoid the establishment of a dangerous precedent, then Kansas still amounts to a good deal.

The much-talked-of English bill accepted Kansas as the Lecompton Constitution, but refused to agree to give the amount of land demanded by the new State as the condition of her waiver of any claim to tax United States lands, or other property within her borders. Congress offered her admission with the amount of lands given to other new States. If she chose to come in so she might do so. If not, she must wait her turn, until the census of her population should prove her possession of the requisite population to entitle her to a member of Congress.

Why, practically speaking, so far as Kansas is concerned, the question may be considered settled, arises from the fact that no constitution can be framed and presented to Congress, as a preliminary step to the admission of Kansas, during the coming session. With the influx of population, occasioned by the gold discoveries on the South Platte, it is evident that by the close of 1859, when admission will really come up, the conditions of the English Bill in regard to population will be fully complied with.

But all that amounts to little—be the time long or short before Kansas comes in, when in does come it will be as a free State. That we think is conceded. The real matter involved now is, whether faith is to be kept between the different sections of the Union—whether pledges are of any value, whether principles affirmed by the Supreme Court and not denied by any true Democrat are to be acknowledged in the letter but trampled upon in the spirit.

Now this adjustment, such as it is, was accepted in good faith by the Southern Democrats. It was not the thing they wanted, but it was the best they could get. If all southern men had united there would have been no trouble—Kansas would now be in the Union with the Lecompton Constitution. But this was not the case, and the best was done that could be done. It was an integral part of the compromise, it was inserted in it as such that if Kansas should fail to accept the offer then made to her, she should be required to wait until she could show a sufficient population to entitle her to a member.

All the other parts of the "settlement" have been complied with, and yet there are not wanting Northern men who voted for it, but who now deny any obligation to redeem the pledge which they thereby gave—they contend that no bill of this kind can bear the future action of Congress, or prevent its admitting Kansas at any time, with or without the requisite population. Perhaps they are legally right, but the morality of such dodging and want of faith would be difficult to characterize, as would also the cool effrontery of Mr. Douglas' argument that a territory, though bound to acknowledge the rights of property in the slave of the emigrant from a Southern State, can legally deprive that emigrant of it by refusing to extend to it the protection of the laws, although this is in direct conflict with the decision of the Supreme Court which Mr. Douglas professes to uphold.

We were more than a little surprised by a communication in the *Herold* of Saturday, from Asa A. Brown, Esq., complaining bitterly of his removal from the office of Clerk of the U. S. District Court here. The office, we understand, amounts to very little in the way of emolument, and few people of any party take enough interest in the affair one way or the other to feel or express any peculiar emotion about it, much less the indignation which Mr. Brown imagines. Mr. Brown ought to be too old a politician to complain of the fortune of war; and is too ardent and uncompromising a partisan himself to expect immunity from the usual fate. His unfavorable opinion of Judge Biggs is, if we mistake not, of rather old standing; but still, the Judge has survived, and will probably continue to do so. That a Democratic Judge should prefer to have a Democratic Clerk, is certainly not unnatural, nor more so, surely, than that an Opposition Judge should always seek his appointees from the ranks of the Opposition, as Mr. B. knows to have been the case.

We are all tired of personal asperities, and we presume, the public can take little interest in the private griefs of any gentleman, and still less in any remarks that we might offer in reply. Of all the things in the wide world the afflictions of disappointed office seekers or removed office holders receive the least sympathy from the public, however deeply and sincerely the particular individuals may realize their own supposed wrongs. We cannot but wonder that Mr. Brown's good sense and knowledge of life had not suggested these reflections to him, and thus prevented his making an *expose* which might lead a stranger to do injustice to both.

NOT A BAD OPERATION.—The amount of prize money for the capture of the *Echo*, by Lieut. Maffitt and the officers and crew of the *Dolphin* is \$76,000. According to law this sum is to be distributed as follows: The flag officer receives one-twentieth, the commanding officer of the *Dolphin* two-twentieths, and the officers and crew of the *Dolphin* get the remainder, according to rank and rate. When the *Echo* has been condemned and sold, one half of the proceeds will go to the naval pension fund, the other half will be distributed among the officers and crew of the *Dolphin*, according to the same rule by which the *per capita* prize money is distributed. It is doubted whether the flag officer (Commodore McIntosh) is entitled to one-twentieth, as he was absent, on leave, from his station at the time of the capture. Lieutenant Maffitt's share of the *per capita* will amount to \$760, which will not be hard to take.

STRENGTHS WANTED AROUND NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—The Howard Association of NEW ORLEANS desire to inform the public that they are now engaged in a campaign to raise money for the relief of the victims of the recent great mortality, which is solely owing to the influx of strangers, who rapidly fall victims to it. Timely notice will be issued by the association of the decadence and disappearance of the epidemic.

E. F. SCHNIDER, President.

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THE FIRST SHOW. NEW YORK, Oct. 8th.—Three inches of snow fell at Hemlockville, in this State, last night. There is also snow reported along the Erie Railroad as far East as Great Bend.

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TOWN ELECTIONS IN CONNECTICUT. HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 5.—About half the towns in this State held their annual town elections yesterday. As far as heard from the Democrats have carried thirty towns and gained two, and the Republicans have carried forty-seven towns and gained fourteen.

GREAT FIRE AT JACKSON, MISS.—Loss over a Million and a Quarter.—Twelve of Commerce, of the 21st ultimo, states that on the 15th of August, a destructive fire occurred at Jackson. "The most beautiful part of the city," says the account, "the principal seat of commerce, as a heap of ruins." The fire was discovered between 9 o'clock at night, and in spite of the efforts of the citizens to arrest its progress, in three hours seven buildings with the custom house and offices of the port, were destroyed.

THE LOSS OCCASIONED BY THIS FIRE IS ESTIMATED AT \$3,840,000 (Haytian money) or about \$1,352,500 Federal currency.

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Hon. David S. Reid, and Hon. J. C. Allen, Clerk of the House of Representatives, for valuable public documents.

Wonder how much a week the "People's Party" in Philadelphia pay Philip S. White, Col. Philip S. White, for lecturing for them during the campaign which closes to-morrow at the polls. Wonder how well he is paid for abusing the slaveocracy—what office he is to get from the Free Soilers when they get into power. Wonder how much he drinks now, and whether Brother Gorman is anxious to keep swearing by Brother White? Great mountebank, Philip S. White.

The Elizabeth City Democratic Pioneer, notices the appearance of a magnificent Meteor in the "North Western hemisphere" on Sunday night last, which beat the Comet "all hollow" in brilliancy, and was followed soon after by a rumbling like distant thunder. We don't think the Meteor was seen in this part of the State.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—The fleet intended for service against Paraguay consists of sixteen vessels, carrying 188 heavy cannon and two thousand five hundred and eighty-one men and two hundred and fifty-two officers, making in all two thousand eight hundred and thirty-three. There will of course be land batteries, and we presume some additional force of marines and artillery men or engineers.

George T. Coke, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Raleigh, vice Wm. White, Esq., whose commission has expired.

STATE STOCKS IN NEW YORK.—North Carolina stocks, in New York, on the 8th inst., were quoted at 95; Tennessee, 91½.

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—"Mercury," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 8th inst., says:

The dead letter branch of the General Post Office has just closed another quarter's work. During the three months which terminated on the 30th ultimo there were found 2,729 letters which contained money, amounting in the aggregate to \$12,921.82. For the quarter which closed 30th June last there were received 4,549 letters containing \$21,498.83 in money. For the quarter ending 30th March, 2,472 letters and \$13,457.15 in money. Quarter closed 31st December, 2,352 letters and \$13,361.90 in cash. Total in the year, 12,102 letters and \$61,239.72 in money. It is gratifying to state that, under the efficiency and promptitude which characterizes the finance bureau, over nine-tenths of the whole amount of cash has been restored to the original owners.

For the Journal.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Oct. 9th, 1858.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:

Gentl: I noticed in your paper of yesterday the mention of the murder of Mr. Alfred Boyett; and as it seems you were not furnished with the particulars, I take it upon myself to give them to you, hoping that you will give it notice (as Mr. Boyett was a most estimable and worthy citizen). Mr. Boyett was building a house for Wm. E. Hill, Esq., about 500 or 600 yards from where Mr. Hill now resides; slept in a house near the new building, but at his meals down with Mr. Hill. Well, on the 1st inst. as usual, he went down after his supper, and remained talking with Mr. Hill until about 8 o'clock, when he left for his lodgings; about half way from one house to the other, he was most brutally and shockingly murdered. His body was found on Tuesday last, about a quarter of a mile from where the foul deed was perpetrated, in a woods, crumpled in a hole some 15 or 16 inches deep, the weapons used were an axe and club; the axe and club were found near by the place, and a pool of blood and hair. He was struck on the head, just above the ear, his skull broken, and his brains scattered through and among his hair. Other wounds on the forehead and face seem to have been inflicted with clubs. Suspicion rested on two of Mr. Wm. E. Hill's negroes, and they were taken up. They confessed they committed the murder, implicating also one of Maj. Kenan's, and one of Mr. Isaac Brown's boys. Mr. Hill's son, and Maj. Kenan's are confined in our Jail. Their motive, they say, for killing him was to get his money—no other harm against him. Mr. Boyett was about 30 years old; a contractor and builder by trade, and from his honest and upright conduct had established a reputation of high grade. He leaves no wife or children to mourn his loss, but an innumerable number of friends to regret his death, particularly the manner in which he was so shockingly mutilated.

A SPECTATOR on the day he was found.

ON LONG COUNTY, N. C., October 7th, 1858.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:

Gentlmen: Among other Officers to be elected by the approaching General Assembly, are State Solicitors. Will you permit me through your columns, as an admirer and friend of W. H. Johnston, Esq., of Duplin, to present his name to the members elect, as a suitable person for State Solicitor in this, the Second Judicial Circuit?

Mr. Johnston is a young man of promise and talent, and one who has done much for the Democratic party as any other gentleman of his age. Would he not make a capital Solicitor?

ANGORA A.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—Explosion of a Magazine.—Terrible Disaster.—Many Lives Lost and a Large Number Wounded.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6th.—The steamer Black War has arrived here from Havana with dates to the 2d. A large magazine at Havana, filled with powder, shells and rockets, exploded on the 29th ult., by which 28 persons were killed and 165 wounded. Many more were buried under the ruins. Ninety new sugar-houses, were totally destroyed and the gas works were rendered useless, so that the city at night was in total darkness.

The police and troops were guarding property. The whole city was affected by the shock and many buildings were damaged. Governor General Concha was the first official on the ground, and was quite active in aiding the unfortunate.

The cause of the disaster was unknown.

Sugars had declined a trifle. Stock on hand 120,000 boxes.

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Arrival of the Canada.—Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Oct. 7.—The Cunard steamship *Canada*, arrived this forenoon, from Liverpool on the morning of the 25th ult.

The Bank of France had reduced its rate of discount to three per cent.

France had received fifteen thousand francs indemnity from China.

The controversy between Whitehouse (late Engineer at Valencia), and the Cable Directors continues.

Political news unimportant.

The North Star arrived out on the 25th.

Among the passengers by the *Canada*, was C. W. Bradley, Esq., bearer of despatches from China.

Atlantic Telegraph shares are quoted in London at £300 a £330.

The British trade report for August shows a decrease of half a million compared with August last year.

The new telegraph between Holland and England has been successfully laid.

Two thousand additional troops have been ordered to India.

FRANCE.—Baron Gros has been made Senator.

It is said that the French army at Rome will be augmented.

The Spanish army will be increased to be prepared to put down political agitation in any quarter.

The Spanish expedition against the Riff pirates is said to be postponed till spring, but government intends to re-attack against Mexico.

Gen. Monraville is said to be the Russian Minister to Peking.

It is reported at Paris that Britain will send military representatives there.

The Russians are reported to have gained another victory over the Circassians.

A difficulty has occurred in the Mozambique channel between the English and Portuguese. A mail English cutter was seized by the Portuguese authorities and the crew sent to the English consul at Mosambique, who demanded the boat and cargo unsuccessfully, then left for England in a terrible state to represent the case to Government.

Further News by the *Canada*.

HALIFAX, Oct. 8th.—The English files by the *Canada*, to the 25th, contain the following additional news:

ENGLAND.—Mr. Brett had issued a second pamphlet in answer to Mr. Whitehouse's statement, regarding the Atlantic Telegraph. He charges the latter gentleman with ignorance of the facts of the case, and disputes the correctness of the deductions. Mr. Brett says that simple rope of gutta percha covered cable have been proved to be useless, and hopes that the company will lay a cable of three electrical conductors next year.

The new telegraph cable between England and Holland, which has been successfully laid down, is the heaviest yet submerged, weighing 1,260 tons, although the distance is only 140 miles.

The city article of the London Times, seized upon the remark in a New York paper, that the European creditors of Mexico may be treated as usurers, to read a lecture upon repudiation in general. It regards the cable as an important subject, and this is one of them.

At no other time could the disaster have been more deplorable in its consequences than the present. The building itself, though immensely costly, was of but secondary importance to the wealth of objects which it contained.

The Thirtieth Annual Exhibition of the American Institute was at its height, and there was a large number of objects of interest.

The Times denounces the *Staat* duties, and shows that the government will incur a heavy responsibility if they delay for a single month to give Hanover notice that it is required to terminate the aid advised treaty of 1814.

The dividend on the stock of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada was officially announced at the rate of four per cent. per annum, against six per cent. last year.

FRANCE.—Prince Glikha had been killed in Paris by jumping from his carriage, the horse having taken flight.

The French man-of-war in the Adriatic is to be withdrawn, the Montenegrin affairs no longer requiring its presence.

Cuban Slave Trade.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1858.

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None of the negroes were captured, nor any one molested engaged in their landings. Since the delivery of the negroes to their masters, it has been rumored that Zuleta and others would be arrested; but I am rather inclined to think that Concha has been either grossly deceived by his advisers, or has thought fit to abstain from arresting a man who has on former occasions proved himself sufficiently powerful and opulent at Court to overthrow a Captain-General.

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